

The war was bad enough without the Turks getting mixed up in it.

IF

the Kaiser takes Paris in three weeks and the Czar takes Berlin in three weeks, who wins?

JUST

so the morale of the French troops remains unimpaired, everything is lovely

The Evening Herald

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THREE MILLION TROOPS IN TERRIFIC BATTLE

Three Russian Army Corps Annihilated, Seventy Thousand Are Taken Prisoners by Germans

GERMANS, FRENCH AND BRITISH ENGAGE IN TITANIC STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

Flower of Emperor William's Army Attempting to Pierce English Defense; Losses of Attacking Forces Reported Enormous; Berlin Claims Important Victory at Allenstein, in Which 70,000 Russians Were Taken Prisoner; Austrians Defeated in Galicia, by Czar's Forces, With 20,000 Taken Prisoner; Minister of War in Paris Calls to Colors All Reservists in Country.

KAISER'S ARMY DETERMINED TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN BY OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF ENEMY

London, Sept. 1.—Today on the eve of the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, 3,000,000 troops are marching on the French frontier. The Germans in a bold effort to celebrate the day with a dramatic success, the French, backed by their British allies, are avenging their defeat of 41 years ago.

The Germans have gained ground in their entire movement on the French left wing as admitted by the French Foreign office, but it is asserted also that after a three days' battle in this region the Anglo-French line, although pushed back, still remains unbroken.

This is described as the "swinging down" policy on the part of the allied armies and it is claimed that the losses of the attacking forces have been enormously greater than those of the defenders.

French reports alone are available thus far and nothing is reaching the public in London to enable even armament experts to form an opinion of their real value.

The heaviest of the fighting appears to be taking place along a line from Peronne in the department of Somme, to Vervins, in the department of Aisne. There the flower of Emperor William's army is attempting to pierce the British defense.

Further to the east the forces of the German crown prince still are attacking the French in the region about Metziers, the capital of the department of Ardennes.

The only points where the French claim to have gained positive successes are in the Vosges mountains and in Lorraine, where the Germans are said to be in retreat.

The statement that Emperor William has gone to the Russian front cannot as yet be confirmed.

Independent views of the fierce fighting now going on in East Prussia and in Galicia are entirely lacking, so it is a case of one taking his choice between the German, Austrian and Russian versions of the battles.

The anxiety of friends of Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, was allayed this afternoon by the receipt of a dispatch from James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, who telegraphed that he had definitely ascertained that the duchess and her whole ambulance staff were all well and working at Namur.

GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT: FRENCH CLAIM VICTORY

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 a. m.)—The Times correspondent at Divise sends the following:

"Have just returned from the Amiens districts to send this dispatch. A great battle has been fought at Croissies and is probably still in progress."

"The French claim a success toward dusk but south of it and all Saturday there was heavy fighting."

"On the left I knew cannonading was still going on at noon Sunday and that at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon there were no Germans in Amiens."

"Whether, as some declare, the lines between Amiens and Boulogne have been cut I do not know."

FIGHTING NEAR MONS IS VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

London, Sept. 1 (4 a. m.)—The following story of the fighting near Mons was told to an Express reporter by

arrived in London said that food was already very scarce in Brussels.

"Only about one person in a hundred can afford eggs and milk," he said. "People who are rich enough to have milk twice weekly are considered very lucky. The Germans have deserted the suburbs of St. Gobain to supply to the military 400 bottles of wine daily. Brussels proper has to contribute daily 70,000 pounds of bread, while the suburbs of Anderleghem supply 40,000 pounds of meat."

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMY HAS GIVEN GROUND

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 p. m.)—The Anglo-French army corps had to give ground, but nowhere have they been broken through," is the statement given out at the French embassy in London today.

This announcement is a summary of that part of the official communication of the French war office referring to the German attack on the French left wing made public in Paris last night.

BATTERIES SILENCED BY ENGLISH-FRENCH FLEET

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Cetinelle states that the Austrians supported by the Cattaro batteries and their fleet on Sunday re-attacked Mount Lo-chen and Budjan. The Montenegrin positions were being seriously damaged when the English and French fleet appeared, silenced the batteries and forced the Austrian ships to beat a hasty retreat.

The Montenegrins, under Prince Peter, immediately began a counter-attack on the Austrian forces and repulsed them. They killed 450 men and took many prisoners, including several officers. Two pieces of artillery also were captured.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE IS SAVED BY GERMANS

London, Aug. 31 (12:45 a. m.)—An Oxford undergraduate who escaped from the German lines has arrived in London after a trip through Lorraine and Brussels. He says the Hotel de Ville, the beautiful fifteenth century structure, had not been set on fire or damaged by the Germans. In fact, the office said, it was their intention to save the building.

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SWARMS OF AEROPLANES MENACE THE FRENCH

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 a. m.)—A Times dispatch from Paris speaking of the fighting in the north says:

"Throughout the fighting of the last few days swarms of aeroplanes have circled the sky."

"The enemy's supply arrangements are reported to have broken down, their men in some cases consisting on the flesh of horses. The British transport is working admirably. The spirit of the British and French troops are excellent."

WAR REPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES CONFLICTING

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 a. m.)—Today is the anniversary of Sedan and it is fully expected that the German army in France will make a supreme effort to celebrate in some strikingly effective manner.

Fighting has been resumed all along the frontier, according to the official French account, which admits that the German right wing continues its advance. No other details of the fighting have come through and it is not known whether the British army has again been engaged.

According to the Paris Times, while the German forces are exhausting themselves by their tremendous exertions far from their base, the French, by their superior transport facilities, are able constantly to bring in fresh reinforcements so as to prolong the struggle indefinitely and wear the enemy down if they do not beat them.

In the regard to the eastern theater of war reports are conflicting. From St. Petersburg the continued success of the Russians against the Germans and Austrians is claimed. On the other hand Berlin, which at last is beginning to issue much news of the war, claims important victories of the Austrians over the Russians.

The presence of German officers interned at Artois to the south of St. Quentin, after having captured the English infantry, is held by the French as a proof of the English victory.

It appears, says the Mail, that the enormous casualties suffered from the English are being carefully concealed."

FRENCH AND ALLIES ARE PREPARING DEFENSE

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 a. m.)—Several persons who reached Paris from northern towns say a Paris dispatch to the Reuters Telegraph company, declare they were impressed by what they saw on the way.

No Germans were seen but the preparations of the allies for a defensive war were well advanced.

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WEALTHY BELGIANS WILL GUARANTEE WAR TAX

London, Sept. 1 (12:45 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Express from The Hague says the four richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the payment in Germany of the war tax which the Germans levied against Belgium. The four men are Ernest Solvay, the "Alkali King;" Baron Lambert, the Belgian representative of the Rothschilds; Raoul Warocque, the mine owner, and Baron Empain, the railway magnate.

"Had I not this guarantee been given," says the correspondent, "Brussels would probably have been taken as Louvain was. Big guns were

arrived in London said that food was already very scarce in Brussels.

"Only about one person in a hundred can afford eggs and milk," he said.

"People who are rich enough to have milk twice weekly are considered very lucky. The Germans have deserted the suburbs of St. Gobain to supply to the military 400 bottles of wine daily. Brussels proper has to contribute daily 70,000 pounds of bread, while the suburbs of Anderleghem supply 40,000 pounds of meat."

GERMAN AEROPLANES ABOVE PARIS DROPPING BOMBS

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BRUSSELS FOOD SUPPLY PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED

London, Sept. 1 (4 a. m.)—The following story of the fighting near Mons was told to an Express reporter by

Summary of Today's War News

The absence of news concerning the progress of the European war is today most marked. Not since the early days of August, when military operations first took serious form, has there been such a dearth of intelligence, official or otherwise. It is evident that there is a concerted effort on the part of both the English and the French authorities to keep the world at large in absolute ignorance of what is transpiring in northern France.

No official statements have been issued in London or Berlin, and such news as has come to hand is decidedly fragmentary, unsubstantiated, of minor importance and without real significance.

This veil of secrecy, drawn tighter today than at any time in the last 30 days, may be taken as an indication that events of importance are transpiring in northern France. A similar silence was observed during the fighting around Mons, Cambrai and LeCateau last week.

The latest official report on the situation north of Paris was issued last night. It said that the French left, owing to the progress of the German right wing, had been forced to mark a new retirement. Explaining this announcement, the French embassy in London today said:

"The Anglo-French army corps have had to give ground but no where have they been broken through."

The fighting today, in which the allies are believed to be opposing the German advance, is thought to be centered around LaFere, a strongly fortified French position on the River Oise, 15 miles northeast of Paris.

The fate of the French capital may hang on the outcome of these operations.

It is not definitely known whether the British troops in France have been engaged again or not.

A news dispatch from Dieppe says a great battle has been fought at Croissies and probably is still in progress. No details are given nor has this report been received from any other sources. Croissies is ten miles southeast of Arras in the department of Pas de Calais, and is about fifteen miles from Cambrai.

Persons reaching Paris from the north describe the preparations of the allies for a defensive night. The Frenchmen who reached the capital today say there are no Germans in Lille, Roubaix or Tourcoing, a group of towns near the Belgian frontier, which were occupied by the Germans last night.

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